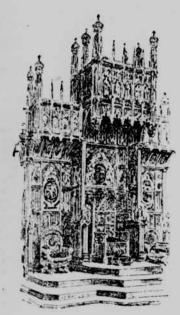
THRONES AND CROWNS.

THE FORMER A MERE METAPHOR, THE LATTER FAST BECOMING SO.

Among the most striking manifestations of the growth of democracy in Europe is the disappearance of thrones, which are no longer a people talk of a monarch's "accession to the people tank of a special "firmly seated on his and late Kings of Spain, the Queen of Holland, Were these persons to be asked to describe the tion, they would be at lost for a reply. True, crown most frequently is, curiously enough, that there are some chairs of state—each ruler pos- most simple, unaffected and democratic of all thrones. But they are merely makeshifts, only at Stockholm or at Christiania. It scarcely adds thrones for the time being, just as long as the trones for the time being, just as long as the to his appearance, for it comes down too far over his ears and gives one somewhat the immonarch or his consort are seated thereon, and they descend to the level of ordinary chairs of state the very moment that their royal or im-



QUEEN VICTORIA'S THRONE

perial occupants leave them. "The" Throne, however, the raised, majestic and jewelled seat of judgment whence the sovereign was wont in olden times to administer justice to his people and to issue his edicts, and the very steps leading up to which were invested with a species of sanctity, has vanished, and it is probable that before long crowns will follow suit, these baubles of royalty having become obsolete and out of

Who, for instance, can determine which is the throne of Great Britain? Is it the stone coronation chair of King Edward the Confessor, in which every sovereign who has reigned over England during the last thousand years has been crowned? Is it the gorgeous chair of state which occupies the centre of the dais in the House of Lords, or that queer kind of musicstool arrangement on which the Queen half sits, half leans, when she presides at the Drawingrooms held at Buckingham Palace? Or is it, perhaps, the gilt armchair on which she takes her place when she accords audience to foreign envoys at Windsor for the purpose of receiving either their letters of credence or recall? Not one of these seats can claim the exclusive right to describe itself as the throne of England, though were they forced to choose, most people would be inclined to accord the title to the coro nation chair in Westminster Abbey. And yet it is only used once in a lifetime by each of the English sovereigns, namely, on the day when they are invested with the crown by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, in the presence of the Peers, of the Parliament and of the great officers of the realm. There is only one soverdgn in English history who has sat twice in that seat, and that is Queen Victoria, the second occasion having been the jubilee anniversary of ber accession. The chair is familiar to every American who has visited Westminster Abbey, and the venerable relic is, to my mind, infinitely more imposing and impressive in its simple



STATE CHAIR OF THE KING OF BAVARIA.

grandeur than the somewhat gaudy chair of state in the House of Lords, surmounted by its highly decorative canopy, which is panelled in the most intricate and rococo manner with corns and, in fact, all the heraldic emblems of Great Britain and Ireland. This chair itself is made of wood, gold, ivory and silver. The royal coat of arms is carved and gilded of the back, while the arms of the chair are serpentine creations terminating in a pair of lion's maws. Some idea of its intrinsic value may be gained when it is stated that the cloth of gold with which it is

upholstered cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000.

The Czar of Russia has, to my knowledge, at east a dozen chairs of state, each of which is designated from time to time as a throne; and yet not one of them can lay claim to that exclusive designation. There is, for instance, the chair of state which belonged to Ivan the Terrible. This is made entirely of turquoises set as close to one another as cobblestones in a pavement, the back alone containing 10,000 of these gems, which were selected from the finest specimens known at the time. It is preserved in the reasure chambers of the Kremlin, at Moscow. Then, too, there is the chair of state in St. George's Hall of the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg. It is made of the costliest woods with yory and gold, and is richly jewelled, the back king decorated with royal eagles in gold and Over. The cushion is of ermine, the arms being

Omposed of curious tusklike rests, Will anybody tell me which is the Papal brone? I myself know of at any rate three Holy seats that are designated as such, one of them being the throne in the chancel of St. Peter's and another in the Vatican apartment where the Pope usually grants audiences, while coldes these there is the famous and unique "Sedia gestatoria," or throne borne upon the houlders of attendants. From this the Pontiff is accustomed to bless the faithful while being carried from the Vatican into the great Basilica. It is covered entirely with gold, is richly ewelled, and represents an intrinsic value of about \$100,600.

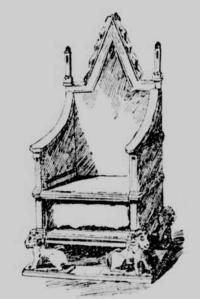
Equally difficult would it be to determine which

is the Bavarian throne. For it might be any one of the dozen or so \$50,000 chairs of state, exand jewels, which the late King Louis had scattered about his various palaces and chateaus. When we hear of the imperial throne and imperial crown of Germany, it is just as well to remember that neither the one nor the other is as yet in existence, although the Emperor has under consideration the designs for an imperial chair of state as well as for the crown and other lasting of an Emperor of Germany. Whether these designs will be put into execution or not is quistely carved and thickly covered with gold

extremely doubtful. The most sensible of the THE RELIGION OF ANARCHY. young Emperor's advisers and most sincere among his friends have strongly counselled him which is becoming more and more obsolete, and which, moreover, might give rise to awkward questions as to whether he should be crowned as Emperor or merely as King of Prussia. There A POET'S VIEWS OF THE NEW IDEA-CONTEMPT are a large number of sovereigns now living who reality but merely a metaphor. That is to say, have never taken the trouble to be crowned. Among them are the King of Italy, the present throne," and in some instances of the "throne the King of Bavaria and the King of Saxony, toftering." But these are only figures of speech. The Czar was crowned several years after his accession to the throne, while the late Emperor throne of any particular sovereign and to give | William of Germany was never crowned as such details either as to its appearance or its loca- at all. The sovereign who makes use of his sesses a number of them for the matter of that the monarchs of Europe, King Oscar of Sweden, which are sometimes cilicially designated as who dons it each time that he opens Parliament

over his ears and gives one somewhat the impression of a derby hat worn on the back of the head and pulled down over the ears. Indeed, it is only the King's majestic stature and dignified hearing that preserve him from looking ridiculous when he has got it unon his head.

Emperor Francis Joseph has been crowned only as King of Hungary, and that after being on the throne for nearly twenty years. He has never been crowned as Emperor of Austria. Neither is it likely that his successor will be crowned as such. For the last occusion on which an Emit likely that his successor will be crowned as such. For the last occasion on which an Emperor of Austria was crowned, the ceremony, in accordance with time-honored custom, took place at Frankfort on the Main, which is now part of the Kingdom of Prussia, and at Milan, which now forms part of the dominions of King Humbert. The crown with which Emperor Ferdinand of Austria, by the bye, was crowned at Milan in 1838 is the only bauble of that kind possessed by Humbert as King of Italy. He has never had by Humbert as King of Italy. He has never had any occasion to wear it, and it is preserved with other sacred relies in the high altar of the cathedral at Monza. It bears the name of the "Iron Crown" and consists of a band of gold adorned with numerous precious stones and lined on the inside with a thin strip of iron said lined on the inside with a thin strip of iron said to have been made, from a nail used to fasten Christ to the Cross; this, it is believed, was brought from Palestine by Empress Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, more than 1,000 years ago. With this circlet have been crowned thirty-four Lombard Kings, the great Emperor Charles V of Germany and Spain, Emperor Napoleon in 1805, and, as stated above, the Austrian Emperor Ferdinand in 1838. It was re-It was removed by the Austrians during the Italian war of 1859, but they were forced to return it to the Italian Government after the peace of 1866. King Charles of Rumania's crown bears a certain analogy to that of King Humbert in that iron,



CORONATION CHAIR OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND.

or rather steel, enters into its composition. It is made almost entirely of steel, the metal being that of Turkish gun barreis and swords taken from the enemy during the war of 1876, at the

which is known as the crown. This ornament is preserved from one year's end to the other in the state treasure chamber or the other in the

HE MADE CARFARE OUT OF IT.

A BROKER WHO TOOK A PROFITABLE LITTLE TRIP TO PHILADELPHIA.

doesn't let grass grow under his feet,

The head of a steamship company recently said to a Wall Street broker:

well, why don't you go and get it."

"It can't seem to get hold of it."

"The pier burness," said the broker, "isn't in my line; but how much would you give me for this privilege if I get it?"

"Til give you \$1.000 a month for a year."

"The broker said that he would see what he could do. The pier was owned by a Philadelphia man, and the next afternoon the man from Wall Street walked into the office of the pier-owner in Philadelphia.

delphia. "I want you to buy some bonds," he said.
"I want to buy anything," was the answer.
"Don't want to buy anything," was the answer. "I'm selling."
"But these are gilt-edged; you never saw any-

"Hut these are gilt-edged; you never saw any thing better."

"Can't buy anything. Haven't any money. Got a lot of things on my hands that aren't paying a cent. These are hard times, I tell you. I've get stores that I can't rent, bills that I can't collect. Why, there's a pier over in your city that isn't doing what it ought to do for me. A privilege there is just begging for some one to take it."

"Well," said the broker, "I want to seil you some of these onds. We might make a 'dicker' on the pier. I guess I could get rid of it. Will you take the bonds on my hands if I take the pier privilege off vours."

take the bonds out my hands if I take the pler privilege off vours?"
"I don't want bonds."
"Wouldn't you take them to get rid of your

pler?"
"No; I am carrying all I want."
"Well, maybe I'll take your pier anyway. How
much do you want for it?"
"Three thousand dollars a year."
"The broker thought he might as well take the
privilege, even if they couldn't strike a bargain on
bonds. The next morning he went to the New-York
steamship man.

bonds. The next morning he went to the Acastemship man.
"I can get that pier for you for a year," he said.
"At what terms?"
"Your own figures—\$12,999 a year."
"Your own figures—\$12,999 a year."
The privilege was relet right then and there, the contract signed, and the broker was just \$3,999 better off. A short time after this the steamship man met the broker again.
"Say X = "he said, "fell me now, just for fun, what did you make out of that pier husiness."
"Carfare," answered the broker, unblushingly, "Carfare."

"Carfare," answered the broker, an "Carfare?" "Yes, carfare—around the world."

PHILADELPHIA'S PERIL.

to dispense with the ceremony of coronation. A CREED OF INDIVIDUALISM AND SELF-ISHNESS.

FOR THE PEOPLE - ALL OBLIGATIONS

Another explosion is reported. This time the vic

tim who will be most talked about is precisely that

Oscar Wilde-like poet who has twice made himself

AND DUTIES REPUBLATED.

notorious by expressions of admiration for the deals of Anarchy. His personality, like his words, fures a peculiar specimen of the Anarchist contagion at work, of the prelispositions whi finds and the facility of its spread in young France. It is not enough to say, with an English medical bina fournal, that the expression of Anarchist sentiments is to be regarded as a prima facte sign of dangerous insanity, which the police authority of the State has the right and the duty to control. The disease of Anarchy lies deeper than the brain; it is an affection of what old-fashioned people call the heart. Not- and from former generations of inficies, by a three- called the sex-problem. That is a problem at withstanding all the prepossessions of the American | fold disposition of soul. and English press, those were true words of Aurelien Scholl, the last of the classic Boulevardiers, who has an undisputed knowledge of all things Parislan: "We are in the presence of a new religion." This religion is Christianity spelled backward. Those who disagree most violently with this

in opposition with what the world has hitherto admired; and more than once, in his own forcible style, he has expressed his contempt for the greater portion of the human race. In one of his lectures gave utterance to his longing after the time when "the common people (la plèbe) should kiss the footprints of poets!" The evening after Vaillant threw his bomb in the Chamber of Deputies, he was present at the monthly banquet of La Plume, an assembly of the young littérateurs, held under the round on which the guests were invited to write, in a few words, their appreciation of the Anarchist's deed. Tailhade wrote: "What matters the act, if the deed is beautiful? What matters the death of incertain humanities (vagues humanités), if by means of them individuality asserts itself?" This saying created no little excitement, although the poet afterward declared he did not realize at the time the gravity of the event. On other public oc casions he has thought fit to utter defiantly his Anarchist convictions, notably in connection with the pessimist plays of Ibsen and Gerard Hauptmann, which the uneasy young school has been try-ing to force on the Paris public.

few days before the explosion, which has brought home to him so forcibly that he too is but a vague humanité, he unbosomed himself to an interviewer in the presence of an astonished profe sor of the School of Law. "In the first place, I am not an Anarchist, or very little of one, and in a very special manner. I am an artist, a taster, oftenest an indifferent spectator of outward things. sometimes amosing myself with life. I seek before all else my aesthetic satisfaction

To satisfy self, no matter what happens to others, s precisely the cornerstone of the Anarchist religion, just as self-denial and charity are of the

"I take in Anarchy, on the one hand, that which diverts me, on the other, that which agrees with my theories; that which favors my egotism as an intellectualist . . I should be embanted for example, to escape from the tyranny of the State. that organized thing which is inconvenient and even hostile to the individual, mixing itself up with that of Turkish gun barrels and swords taken from the enemy during the war of 1878, at the close of which the coronation took place. It was meant to symbolize the fact that it had been won by the sword.

Neither King Louis XVIII of France nor King Louis Philippe was ever crowned; and had Emperor Frederick survived, he would assuredly have refrained from so superfluous a piece of mummery. With the exception of King Oscar of Sweden, I have never known a monarch to wear a crown save at his or her coronation ceremony; and inasmuch as the majority of the rulers of Europe have never gone through this ceremiony, it necessarily follows that they have never worn that portion of their royal or imperial insignia which is known as the crown. This ornament is preserved from one year's end to the other in the everything." He went on to deny the slightest interest in the Anarchist pretension to heal the everything. He went on to deny the slightest interest in the Anarchist pretension to heal the everything. He went on to deny the slightest interest in the Anarchist pretension to heal the everything. He went on to deny the slightest interest in the Anarchist pretension to heal the everything. He went on to deny the slightest interest in the Anarchist pretension to heal the everything." He went on to deny the slightest interest in the Anarchist pretension to heal the everything." He went on to deny the slightest interest in the Anarchist pretension to deny the everything." He went on to deny the slightest interest in the Anarchist pretension to deny the slightest interest in the Anarchist pretension to deny the everything." He went on to deny the slightest interest in the Anarchist pretension to deny the slightest interest in the Anarchist pretension to deny the slightest interest in the Anarchist pretension to deny the slightest interest in the Anarchist pretension to deny the slightest interest in the Anarchist pretension to deny the slightest in the Anarchist pretension to deny the slightest in the Anarchist pretension to de state treasure chamber or in the national museum, and it seems destined to become before long as obsolete and as much of a figure of speech as the throne. EX-ATTACHE.

In spite of these protestations, we have The ways of the New-York broker are artful and his eyes are always open for an opportunity. When he has a chance to "make a good bargain" he nitering of similar ideas through minds dangerously because the control of their own ideal. The interview would not be taken seriously, if the nitering of similar ideas through minds dangerously ready to receive them were not the immediate cause

"I wish I could get a certain pier privilege; it's tempt for the people "a mess of creatures, drunked on and so."

"Well, why don't you go and get it?" asked the beforehand of the emptiness of all the people's efpropri

From McClure's Magazine.

One night Black Frince sprang ten feet through the air straight at Philadelphia, who saved his life by dodging, but did not escape the sweep of the lion's forearm. No one knew that, however, for the tamer showed no sign of injury, but brought his heavy whip down with a stinging cut over the lion's heavy whip down with a stinging cut over the lion's heavy whip down with a stinging cut over the lion's knew that the ring it was found that one of the lion's claws had laid his cheek open almost of the lion's claws had laid his cheek open almost of the lion's claws had laid his cheek open almost of the lion's claws had laid his cheek open almost of the lion's claws had laid his cheek open almost of the lion's claws had laid his cheek open almost of the lion's claws had laid his cheek open almost of the lion's claws had laid his cheek open almost of the lion's claws had laid his cheek open almost of the lion's claws had laid his cheek open almost of the lion's claws had laid his cheek open almost of the lion's claws had laid his cheek open almost of the meant to kill me," said Philadelphia, as his face was being bound up.

"We will me," said Philadelphia, as his face was being bound up.

"We will make him work to-morrow as usual." And had his cheek passed, it grew clear that Philadelphia, either through some change in his way of delphia, either through some change in his way of handling Black Prince or through some change in his way of temper in the lion, was tosing his control; but still he continued to take the risk, in spite of protests he continued to take the risk, in spite of protests he continued to take the risk, in spite of protests he continued to take the risk, in spite of protests he continued to take the risk, in spite of protests he continued to take the risk, in spite of protests he continued to take the risk, in spite of protests he continued to take the more flercely, and sleadily grew worse.

"Philadelphia may be caught any day," one of the characteristic mean and doctors, t

AN UNEQUALLED ASSORT-

HUMAN HAIR COODS

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First, they have an arrogant and undoubting be- lately. The amazing vogue of "The Second Mrs. lief, too self-sufficient to admit of contradiction, Tanqueray" suggests a doubt whether Mrs. that their ideal state of society must be realized in Grundy is not off duty, or whether she has not the near future, no matter at what cost of suffer-ing to those who hold by the present order of things. Even the most fanatical sects of Millena-ning to those who hold by the present order of things. Even the most fanatical sects of Millena-ning to those who hold by the present order of things. Even the most fanatical sects of Millena-ning to those who hold by the present order of things. nciusion, who would classify off-hand all Anarchist attempts as simply crime or social rebellion of the reign of Christ on earth with the same ab. Matron, in the substantial person of Mrs. Kendal, or fits of epidemic insanity, will, at least, acknowl- solute regardlessness of consequences by the way introduce to you, if I mistake not, in New-York, edge the importance of knowing the full facts in as these Anarchists expect Bakunin's "reign of M. Laurent Tallhade is a man of thirty-seven period for the place of Bakunin in the new sect, and who has given sterner signs of sincerlity than that by uneasy eyes, an unruly lock of hair that falls over a slightly baid forehead, and a soldier's because we wish for justice, and everywhere we twisted mustacle and goates. He has written much justice." Elisée Reclus, who has more than in- Tanqueray. Mr. Pinero, though sadly deficient, I

which shall have no right, another to preference. Thus the work done without dispute, to the satisfaction of thout wrangling or bitter feeling. There will one word, 'Harmony'—the ideal end of bu-

hat science can do.

nce Krapotkin, whose scientific attainments are
known to the readers of "The Nineteenth CenReview," says with enthusiastic anticipation;
great American cultivation of land is only
cultinood of the art... Neither Parislan
nor Parislan women are so enteebled that they
if not be able, after a few hour's apprenticeto supervise the working of the machines and
ip, each in his own measure, in the work of
niture, which would be a simple affair of amusme's self a little in the fields."
this is just the reverse of the Christian idea

Elises Recius, it is true, has at last pronounced atElises Recius, it is true, has at last pronounced atElises Recius, it is true, has at last pronounced atElises Recius, it is true, has at last pronounced atemass like that of Emile Henry to be crimes and
ects of barbarism. "People will come to have such
disquest for the companions, they will inappre such
outror, that no one will be willing even to talk
over Anarchy." But the "Revolle, the Anarchist
ver Anarchy." But the order was an explosion in the repose and sur

THE JUDGE WAS DEEPLY MOVED.

because the hand of authority, of personal command, does not weigh so heavily on men who are at once discontented and think. For it should always be remembered off we are ever to come to the Anarchists, as a rule, are either learned or that Anarchists, as a rule, are either learned or that Anarchists, as a rule, are either learned or that Anarchists, as a rule, are either learned or that Anarchists, as a rule, are either learned or the Anarchists, as a rule, are either learned or the Anarchists are found. A post number of the courts, is preparing a similar treatise on the long the dramburst of the courts, is preparing a similar treatise on the courts, is preparing a similar treatise on the courts, is preparing a similar and the court at one of the courts, is preparing a similar treatise on the courts, is preparing a similar treatise on the courts, is preparing a similar and the courts, is preparing a similar treatise on the courts, is preparing a similar and the courts, is preparing a similar treatise on the courts, is preparing a similar trea

STAGE SENSATIONS.

"MEA LESSINGHAM" AND MISS ROBINS -- MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE -- MISS

> MAY YOHE IN LONDON-LORD ESHER AND "CHARLEY'S

> > London, April 10.

AUNT."

The new play at the Garrick Theatre-"Mrs. Lessingham"-by George Fleming, may or may not revive the fortune, of a house none too suc-The patented "Perfection" Hair Waver produces a mag-nificent wave. 50c. a set. Mersalina, the brilliant genuine Titlen color, \$1.50 per failure. The present experiment has in it some of the elements of failure. It is the work of a will apply hand new to the stage, and certainly not familiar play limps and haits. As to subject, it is psyshological, which the average British audience dis likes, and it deals with what is euphemistically which Mrs. Grundy look: askance, or did till "Mrs. Lessingham" is in no sense a third Mrs.

twisted mustache and goatee. He has written much from the time when he was really young; clear, cutting verse and caustic criticism, which have . . All injustice, every crime of treason against ing, though certainly not without gifts, is an won him notoriety from the bitter entnities they humanity, shall find us always on foot for the com- amateur all round. She has sought to expound a have excited in his own clique. He has always been but. So long as iniquity shall last, we Anarchists, theory of duty in connection with love, and to say what a man ought to do in presence of to say what a man ought to do in presence of two women, Mrs. Lessingham and Lady Anne it is summed up in two principles, as easy to remember as thrist's reflection of his teaching to the or Gold and of one's neighbor. But the contrast is great. The first is: "Ito you wish." the second. "Everything belongs to everybody."

Lean Grave, who is in prison for his victent book on "Dying Society," describes the state of things when Anarchy shall triumph as "a society without is on with the new. The situation is something trite. His excuse is that five years have elapsed. wer over the individual. The new was a lividuals feel to do well will lead them to take lividuals feel to do well will lead them to take a kind of work for which they think themselves at fitted no contrary interest uriging them to look another to preference. Thus the work old. He does. Then they pay a visit to the expose another to preference. Thus the work old. He does. Then they pay a visit to the expose without dispute to the satisfaction of the does. Then they pay a visit to the expose without dispute to the satisfaction of the does. Then they pay a visit to the expose without dispute to the satisfaction of the does. Then they pay a visit to the expose without dispute to the satisfaction of the does. Then they pay a visit to the expose without dispute to the satisfaction of the does. believers in the millennium supposed that of love and of passion, which Mrs. Lessingham were in the millennium supposed that the plassence and victorious grace would be that the same faith and the same effect will that the play ends, if play it may be called. As uigh to helieve that the same effect will that the play ends, if play it may be called. As an exposition of any theory whatever or a solution of any problem, it requires no comment. overhears, and thereupon poisons herself. With

Miss Elizabeth Robins, the young American actress who devoted a year or more to the interpretation of Ibsen in London, is now Mrs. Lessingham. It is a part which would require a very high order of dramatic genius to make it, I do not say convincing, but concelvable. Miss Robins is unfairly handicapped. She has truth context which would be a simple analy context. Which would be a simple analy context with the reverse of the Christian idea into the reverse of the Christian idea into the secondenneal from the creation of the world are condenneal from the creation of the world are condenneal from the secondenneal from the creation of the world are a too experienced and certainly on the whole repulsive character intelligible and sympathetic to a puzzled audience? She is womanly, it may be a hold thing to say that Mrs. Lessinghas said, they must be set ambiguous formulas as the ham is not, since a woman created her, but at to every one the entire fruits. least she is not the sort of woman most men would care to accept as a representative of her sex. When Miss Robins was offered a good posttion at the Garrick, her friends thought that her chance had come. I hope it has, but it will hardly be found in this play. Mr. Hare is an experienced manager, and the most experienced managers sometimes make mistakes. Whether "Mrs. Lessingham,"-I mean the play so-called,be one of them, only time and the public can decide; or can decide to the satisfaction of the manager. But the Mrs. Lessingham whom Miss Robins has to act is a mistake.

The way of "The Transgressor" has proved hard at the Court Theatre, and he is withdrawn; or has retired into the provinces; which is much the same thing. The theatre is closed, Miss Olga Nethersole, whose one fine scene in this dreary piece gave it a chance of success, has found the burden of three dismal acts too heavy for her fair young shoulders. It was her first essay in management. It can hardly be her last. She hey form a part of present society is to pless of injustice, greater than the pless of injustice, greater than the has made an impression which will not be forgotten. Possibly her strength was overtasked,

because the statement of the mean superior of the mean sequence of the m fallen into a laborious style the which he showed in his "Killaloe" days are that the which he showed in his "Killaloe" days are that "The gintleman will not take his seat,' answered "The gintleman will not take his seat,' answered

which he showed in his "Killaloe" days are gone. Nor does Mr. J. F. Sheridan, as the second Mrs. Block, account for the full houses nightly at the Lyric Theatre.

Miss Yohe, it appears, was not admired in America. If that be so, she will not be the first actress to conquer her native country by help of foreign celebrity. For I assume that she will in the end find a public for herself in New-York, as she has found, or rather created, one in London. She was unknown when she first stepped on the London stage. She is now so well known that perhaps Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, who, at a late period in her career, had never heard of Miss Connie Glichrist, now Countess of Orkney, is the only person in London who has not owned to Miss May Yohe's fascination. She has, in truth, fascinated London, and it is not easy to say with precision in what her fascination consists. She is handsome, but it is not her beauty

"All right," said Costello. 'Fil take my seat this second with a single control of the proposed anger, fingering the gavel nervously. "The chair, with a suggestion of suppressed anger, fingering the gavel nervously. "The Chair is out of order and will sty down while I am in good parliamentary standing. "The Chair is out of order in telling me to sit down while I am in good parliamentary standing. "The Chair is out of order in telling me to sit down while I am in good parliamentary standing. "The Chair is out of order in telling me to sit down while I am in good parliamentary standing. "The Chair is out of order in telling me to sit down while I am in good parliamentary standing. "The Chair is out of order in telling me to sit down while I am in good parliamentary standing. "The Chair is out of order in telling me to sit down while I am in good parliamentary standing. "The Chair is out of order in telling me to sit down while I am in good parliamentary standing. "The Chair rispected to Scaleline to take mis good parliamentary standing. "The Chair rispected to see lower seems and in a leave the Chair, with a sugg

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hours for the sake of haif an hour of Miss May

Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls, is one of the few judges who relieve the aridity of judicial proceedings by humor, or by the language of the world as distinguished from that of the courts. This is perhaps due to the fact that he is a man of the world as well as one of the best judges on the Bench. He has just had before him one of the "Charley's Aunt" cases,-a much more curious study of human nature than is to be found in the play itself, or in most other plays of the period. The plaintiff is an actress, Miss Emily Sheridan, who introduced the defendant, Mr. Hartmont, a "financial agent," to Mr. Penley, then wanting money to bring out "Charley's Aunt." Mr. Penley and Mr. Hartmont seem both to have agreed to pay Miss Sheridan for her services. In both cases she had to bring an action to enforce the agreement, and in both

cases she has been successful. Against the latter verdict Mr. Hartmont appealed, and the appeal came before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices A. L. Smith and Davey,-a strong team. The appeal was dismissed. Lord Esher may be said to have laughed the appellant out of court. He said to his

"What do you hope to get by a new trial? The lady will put on a new bonnet, and she will go into the witness-box, and you will have the same verdict."

Then followed this colloquy: Mr. Finlay-We may, perhaps, get a less sus-

eptible jury. (Laughter). The Master of the Rolls-Were the jury pe uliarly susceptible? (Laughter). Have you got the jury panel; because if we look at it we may be able to judge how far they were likely to be more than ordinarily susceptible. (Laugh-

Lord Justice Davey-What were the ages of the jurymen? (Laughter).

Mr. Finley-I have not got the panel, My Lord. The Master of the Rolls-Can you say that this is a verdict that no twelve men intending

to act honestly and fairly could give? Mr. Finlay submitt d that in any case the verdict was against the weight of evidence.

The court seems to have taken judicial knowledge that the plaintiff is young and good-looking; or "very likely good-looking," as Lord Esher cautiously put it. One rather wonders whether he had seen the play. It is one of the most vulgar of modern farces, and one of the dullest, and beyond dispute the most successful and profitable. Mr. Penley and Mr. Hartmont are said to have divided \$5,000 a week between them for more than a year; yet they grudge poor Miss Sheridan ner commission, and her verdict of, I tnink, some \$3,500 in this last case.

The decision of the court is thought to have considerable legal significance. Defendants tried, as you see, to upset the verdict as against the weight of evidence. The court said there was too much granting of new trials on that ground. Judges often granted a new trial where the evidence was such that they themselves would have given a different verdict. That is not the true rule, said Lord Esher. The rule is that there should be no new trial "unless it could be shown conclusively that the verdict was such as no twelve men acting honestly and fairly could give." The responsibility of finding a verdict belongs to the jury. That is what a jury is for, and judges are not to relieve them of it. The Bench is sometimes thought eager to enlarge its authority or to encroach on the province of the jury. Here is, at any cate, one most eminent judge who takes the opposite line. G. W. S.

MRS. HETTY GREEN GOT THE COMMISSION, TOO He is a sharp business man who can get the bet-Mrs Hetty Green, the wealthy financier, heavily upon the country a rich New-Yorker who wanted a large sum of ready money wished to place a mortgage on one of the most valuable pieces of real estate in New-York City. His brokers set forth to negotiate the loan, but cash was ex-tremely scarce, even when the finest security was offered for it. Among others whom the brokers saw in regard to the loan was a centain banker who knows Mrs. Green. He was unable to make the loan, and could think of no one who could. Mrs. Green the next day, however, he said to her: "Oh, why didn't I think of you yesterday? Mr.

"On what?" asked Mrs. Green; and the banker "On what?" asked Mrs. Green; and the banker explained the security, the terms, etc.

"You can go and see the brokers now." he said.
"You will be welcome. A million isn't easy to raise in these days, and there is a pretry commission in it for them if they can get the money from you. They'll be glad to see you."
But they did not see Mrs. Green. She had no intention of letting that commission go astray. She saw Mr. Z.— herself, gave him the loan at her rate of interest, and took the commission also for getting the loan.

Z-'s brokers were in to see me to borrow

STORMY LEGISLATING IN COLORADO.

From The Washington Post.

"Talk about stormy times in a legislative body," said Congressman Lafe Pence, "we have had them in Colorado. Mr. Peter Breen, a gentleman with a rich Irish brogue, and the Hon. Michael Costello, also of pronounced Irish antecedents, were both elected to the Colorado Legislature. Breen was chosen as a Republican, and Costello owed his election to the Democrats. They were sworn enemies, and everybody who knew them—and they were bosh characters in their way—predicted a barrel of fun. Their antipathy was pronounced and open. They disliked earh other with genuine cordiality. The fun began as soon as both felt warm in their seats. Whenever Costello was called to the chair. Breen would be sure to do something that would irritate his opponent, and whenever Breen presided, Costello would find an occasion to make the other feel exceedingly uncomfortable. Everybody, of course, had an interest in stimulating sheir mutual hestility to the utmost.

"One day Breen was in the chair. Costello promptly rose to make a point of order.

"The gintleman will not take his seat," answered.

"The gintleman will not take his seat," answered From The Washington Post.

desk.

"'All right,' said Costello. 'I'll take my seat this
time, but I've got a very poor opinion of your

time, but I ve six in the strain of the control of

A HENNERY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

From The Baltimore American. From The Baltimore American.

A model hennery is to be built at Uplands, the country seat of Robert Garrett. It will probably have no equal in this country. Plans are now in the hands of an architect, and the contract will be awarded to-day. According to the plans of Mr. Garrett, who is an enthusiastic poultry-raiser, the building will be 240 feet long. 40 feet wide and 30 feet high. The front will be of glass, and several towers will decorate the building.

The spacious structure, which, when completed, will cost about \$3.000, will be provided with patent incubators. Mr. Garrett has studied this method of hatching chickens, and has consuited experts from abroad. A large yard will surround the building.